

REMARKS

Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the rejection based on the following remarks. Independent claim 37 is not amended, and claims 31-36 are canceled.

35 U.S.C. 112 Rejection

Claims 36-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112 as failing to comply with the written description requirement. In particular, the office action states that the "specification fails to teach that frames may originate from different domains." The office action also states that the specification makes no mention of domains. The specification, however, includes several references to domains. For example, paragraphs 33, 38, 40, 41, 42 and 44 relate to domains. Also, Figures 4, 6, and 7 refer to domains. Some of the relevant material from the specification is repeated below.

- "The browser 195 is also connected to an annotation server 120 that is responsible for masking addresses so that the automated agent and the content from the content provider 115 can appear simultaneously within a single browser frame set and exchange information despite the fact that the automated agent and the content, from the content provider 115, originate from different domains." Paragraph 33
- "However, to circumvent the consistent page domain security requirement, the annotation server 200 masks the content from the content provider 115 so that it appears to originate from the same domain as the automated agent (step 275)." Paragraph 38

■ “By circumventing the consistent page domain security requirement, the annotation server 120 allows data to be exchanged by the frames even though they originate from different domains.” Paragraph 41

■ “In other words, the annotation server 120 encodes the links as if they originated from the same domain as the automated agent (step 345).”

Paragraph 42.

In light of the multiple disclosures in the specification of domains and content originating from different domains, applicants submit that the claims are fully supported by the specification. Accordingly, applicants respectfully request that the rejection against claims 36-44 be withdrawn.

As for the 112 rejection against claims 31-36, those claims are withdrawn. And as for the rejection against claims 43 and 44, those claims are amended to depend upon claim 38 instead of claim 37. Accordingly, this rejection is now moot.

35 U.S.C. 102 Rejection

Claims 37, 39, 40, and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 as being anticipated by Brandt (U.S. 2002/0130895). According to the office action, “Brandt teaches a method for providing help/support information to user including the steps of: passing a navigation event (the help support signal paragraph 29) from a first frame (web page) originating from a first domain (the web file) to a second frame (the help window, paragraph 13) originating from a second domain (the instructions in the computer memory).” This characterization of Brandt is incorrect because Brandt only discloses the use of a single domain in providing its support.

Before addressing the disclosure of Brandt, it may be helpful to address the term "domain." For examination purposes, this term should be viewed in its broadest sense that is consistent with the specification. And in this case, the specification makes clear that the term "domain" is being used in its network and Internet sense. Several sources provide a description of "domain" when used in this sense. For example, *Newton's Telecom Dictionary* defines "domain" in the Internet context as "a domain is a place you can visit with your browser – i.e. a World Wide Web site." Further, the technical website, whatis.com, provides the following definition:

On the Internet, a domain consists of a set of network addresses. This domain is organized in levels. The top level identifies geographic or purpose commonality (for example, the nation that the domain covers or a category such as "commercial"). The second level identifies a unique place within the top level domain and is, in fact, equivalent to a unique address on the Internet (an IP address). Lower levels of domain may also be used.

Strictly speaking, in the Internet's domain name system (DNS), a domain is a name with which name server records are associated that describe subdomains or host. For example, "whatis.com" could be a domain with records for "www.whatis.com" and "www1.whatis.com," and so forth.

Similarly, *Webster's New World Computer Dictionary*, 9th ed., defines "domain" as

A group of computers that are administered as a unit. . . On the Internet, this term refers to all the computers that are collectively addressable within one of the four parts of an IP address. For example, the first part of an IP address specifies the

number of a computer network. . All the computers within this network are part of the same domain.

Based on this understanding of the term "domain," Brandt does not teach or disclose the use of two domains as is recited in claim 37. Instead, Brandt discloses the use of only a single domain. Brandt clearly shows this in Figure 1, which is reproduced below. In this figure, all data originates from a single web server, and a single Web server represents a single domain. The individual files within the Web server do not constitute different "domains." Instead, they are merely different files.

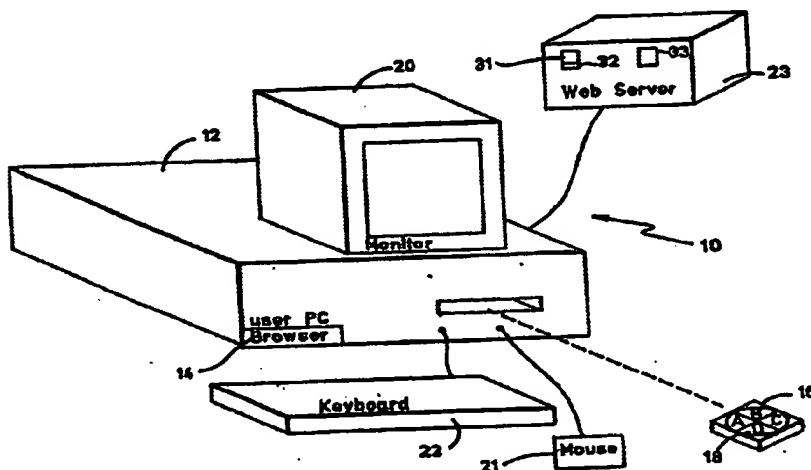


FIG. 1

Brandt Figure 1.

Independent claim 37 recites "passing a navigation event from a first frame originating from a first domain to a second frame originating from a second domain." Because Brandt does not disclose handling information from two different domains,

Brandt cannot anticipate claim 37 or any or the corresponding dependent claims.

Accordingly, applicants respectfully request that the rejection against claim 37 and the corresponding dependent claims be withdrawn.

35 U.S.C. 103 Rejections

Claims 31-36, 38, and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103. Claims 31-36 are canceled herein without comment on the merits of the rejection. Claims 38 and 41 are dependent from claim 37 discussed above. Accordingly, these claims are allowable because claim 37 is allowable.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully submit that no further impediments exist to the allowance of this application and, therefore, solicit an indication of allowability. However, the Examiner is requested to call the undersigned if any question or comments arise.

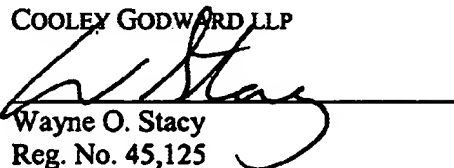
The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any appropriate fees under 37 C.F.R. §§1.16, 1.17, and 1.21 that may be required by this paper, and to credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 50-1283.

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